

**POLYMORPHIC ELEMENTS IN THE COSTIMULATORY RECEPTOR  
LOCUS AND USES THEREOF**

5    ***Cross-Reference to Related Applications***

This application claims priority to provisional application serial number 60/126,215, entitled "Polymorphism of CTLA-4 and Uses Thereof," filed on March 25, 1999. This application is a continuation-in-part of USSN 09/534,061, filed on March 24, 2000, which corresponds to International Application Serial No.

10    PCT/US00/07938 (Publication No. WO 00/56856) filed March 24, 2000. The entire contents of these applications are incorporated herein by reference. Attached hereto is Appendix A containing materials related to this application. The entire contents of this appendix is hereby incorporated by reference.

15    ***Background of the Invention***

In order for T cells to respond to foreign proteins, two signals must be provided by antigen-presenting cells (APCs) to resting T lymphocytes (Jenkins, M. and Schwartz, R. (1987) *J. Exp. Med.* 165, 302-319; Mueller, D.L., et al. (1990) *J. Immunol.* 144, 3701-3709). The first signal, which confers specificity to the immune response, is transduced via the T cell receptor (TCR) following recognition of foreign antigenic peptide presented in the context of the major histocompatibility complex (MHC). The second signal, termed costimulation, induces T cells to proliferate and become functional (Lenschow et al. 1996. *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 14:233). Costimulation is neither antigen-specific, nor MHC restricted and is thought to be provided by one or more distinct cell surface molecules expressed by APCs (Jenkins, M.K., et al. 1988 *J. Immunol.* 140, 3324-3330; Linsley, P.S., et al. 1991 *J. Exp. Med.* 173, 721-730; Gimmi, C.D., et al., 1991 *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 88, 6575-6579; Young, J.W., et al. 1992 *J. Clin. Invest.* 90, 229-237; Koulova, L., et al. 1991 *J. Exp. Med.* 173, 759-762; Reiser, H., et al. 1992 *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 89, 271-275; van-Seventer, G.A., et al. (1990) *J. Immunol.* 144, 4579-4586; LaSalle, J.M., et al., 1991 *J. Immunol.* 147, 774-80; Dustin, M.I., et al., 1989 *J. Exp. Med.* 169, 503; Armitage, R.J., et al. 1992 *Nature* 357, 80-82; Liu, Y., et al. 1992 *J. Exp. Med.* 175, 437-445).

The CD80 (B7-1) and CD86 (B7) proteins, expressed on APCs, are critical costimulatory molecules (Freeman et al. 1991. *J. Exp. Med.* 174:625; Freeman et al. 1989 *J. Immunol.* 143:2714; Azuma et al. 1993 *Nature* 366:76; Freeman et al. 1993. *Science* 262:909). B7 appears to play a predominant role during 5 primary immune responses, while B7-1, which is upregulated later in the course of an immune response, may be important in prolonging primary T cell responses or costimulating secondary T cell responses (Bluestone. 1995. *Immunity*. 2:555).

One receptor to which B7-1 and B7 bind, CD28, is constitutively expressed on resting T cells and increases in expression after activation. After 10 signaling through the T cell receptor, ligation of CD28 and transduction of a costimulatory signal induces T cells to proliferate and secrete IL-2 (Linsley, P.S., et al. 1991 *J. Exp. Med.* 173, 721-730; Gimmi, C.D., et al. 1991 *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88, 6575-6579; June, C.H., et al. 1990 *Immunol. Today*. 11, 211-6; Harding, F.A., et al. 1992 *Nature*. 356, 607-609). A second receptor, termed CTLA4 (CD152) 15 is homologous to CD28 but is not expressed on resting T cells and appears following T cell activation (Brunet, J.F., et al., 1987 *Nature* 328, 267-270). CTLA4 appears to be critical in negative regulation of T cell responses (Waterhouse et al. 1995. *Science* 270:985). Blockade of CTLA4 has been found to remove inhibitory signals, while aggregation of CTLA4 has been found to provide inhibitory signals that downregulate 20 T cell responses (Allison and Krummel. 1995. *Science* 270:932). In addition, lymphoproliferative disease has been associated with CTLA-4 gene-deficient mice (Bluestone, J.A., et al. (1997). *J. Immunol* 158: 1989-93; June et al., (1994) *Immunol Today* 15: 321-31; Tivol et al., (1996). *Curr Opin Immunol* 8:822-30; Tivol et al. (1995) *Immunity* 3: 541-7), although data conflicting this interpretation also exist 25 (Liu, Y. (1997). *Immunol Today* 18: 569-72; Wu, Y. et al. (1997) *J Exp Med* 185: 1327-35; Zheng, Y., et al. (1998) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 95: 6284-9). Recently, a CD28-like receptor ICOS (Hutloff et al. 1999) and its B7-like cognate ligand, GL50 was identified in both mouse and humans systems (Ling et al. 2000 *J Immunol* 164: 1653-7; also known as B7RP or B7h, Yoshinaga, S. K., et al. 1999. *Nature* 402: 827; 30 Swallow, M. M., et al. 1999 *Immunity* 11: 423). CD28 and ICOS exhibit protein sequence identity of ~24 %, just as the GL50 proteins also share ~24% sequence identity with B7 proteins. Despite structural similarity, neither GL50 nor ICOS are likely to utilize the B7:CD28/CTLA4 costimulatory pathways because of the inability

of GL50 to bind CD28/CTLA4 proteins and of the inability of B7 proteins to bind ICOS receptors (Ling, V., et al. 1999. *Genomics* 60: 341). In vitro analysis of ICOS mediated T-cell costimulation revealed that ICOS engagement resulted in enhanced T cell proliferation and Th-2 cytokine production. Blockade of the ICOS pathway by 5 addition of ICOS-Ig to MLR (mixed lymphocyte reaction) or tetanus toxoid recall response assays resulted in decreased T-cell proliferation (Aicher, A., et al. 2000. *J Immunol* 164: 4689-96.). Transgenic mice expressing ICOS-ligand exhibited an increase in B-cell germinal center size and enhancement of immunoglobulin production 10 (Yoshinaga *et al.*, *supra*) suggesting that overexpression of the ligand may influence B cell development. Taken together, these data are consistent with the model of the ICOS receptor serving as a pivotal signaling molecule involved with T-cell and B-cell proliferation and differentiation.

The genetic organization of CTLA-4 has been previously described (Brunet, J. F., *et al.*, (1987). *Nature* 328: 267-70; Dariavach, P., *et al.*, (1988). *Eur J Immunol* 18: 1901-5.) as being comprised of 4 exons which encode separate functional domains: a leader sequence, an extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain, and cytoplasmic domain. Within the extracellular domain, the B7 binding motif is centered on the amino acids MYPPPY, a sequence also found in the extracellular domain of CD28, the primary B7 receptor responsible for T-cell 15 activation (Balzano, C., *et al.*, (1992). *Int J Cancer Suppl* 7: 28-32). The cytoplasmic domain of CTLA-4 encodes the motif YVKM in which the phosphorylation state of tyrosine has been implicated in both signal transduction through SYP/SHP2 phosphatase (Marengere, L. E., *et al.*, (1996). *Science* 272: 1170-3. [published errata appear in *Science* 1996 Dec 6;274(5293):1597 and 1997 Apr 4;276(5309):21]; 20 Shiratori, T., *et al* (1997). *Immunity* 6: 583-9), and the intracellular accumulation of CTLA-4 via AP50 clathrin-mediated endocytosis (Chuang, E., *et al.*, (1997). *J Immunol* 159: 144-51; Zhang, Y., and Allison, J. P. (1997) *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 94: 9273-8). CTLA-4 has also been reported to be involved with T-cell receptor signaling by interfering with ERK and JNK activation (Calvo, C. R., *et al.*, (1997). *J Exp Med* 186: 1645-53). Recently, polymorphisms in the non-coding region 3' of 25 human CTLA-4 DNA have been correlated with a number of autoimmune diseases, including: Grave's disease (Donner, H., *et al.*, (1997a). *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 82: 4130-2 Donner, H., *et al.*, (1997b). *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 82: 143-6; Kotsa, K., et

al., (1997). *Clin Endocrinol (Oxf)* 46: 551-4; Nistico, L., et al., (1996). *Hum Mol Genet* 5: 1075-80), Hashimoto's disease (Braun, J., et al., (1998). *Tissue Antigens* 51: 563-6; Tomer, Y., et al., (1997). *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 82: 1645-8, myasthenia gravis with thymoma (Huang, D., et al., (1998). *J Neuroimmunol* 88: 192-8), and 5 IDDM (Marron, M. P., et al., (1997). *Hum Mol Genet* 6: 1275-82; Nistico, L., et al., (1996). *Hum Mol Genet* 5: 1075-80) in patients.

The minimal promoter of mouse CTLA-4 suggests that transcriptional initiation control is localized approximately 335 bp upstream from the initiation codon. However, the contribution from other regions of the CTLA-4 locus to the 10 regulation of gene expression has not been examined (Finn, P. W., et al., (1997). *J Immunol* 158: 4074-81; Perkins, D., et al., (1996). *J Immunol* 156: 4154-9). Despite the tightly regulated control of CTLA-4 expression and the importance of this key immunoregulatory protein, the published genomic sequences of the human CTLA-4 are incomplete. Further, no data are available for the intron sequences of mouse 15 CTLA-4. In addition, the genomic structure of other costimulatory receptors is not well understood.

Areas of simple repetitive DNA (i.e., microsatellite DNA) interspersed throughout the genome have been used extensively to map chromosomes. It has been found that these simple repeats often vary in length among individuals, thus, they 20 have facilitated genetic linkage studies of diseases within populations. Unlike long and short interspersed repeats, the mechanism by which simple repeats are generated and inserted into the genome is not known, and their potential role in modulating biochemical processes is not clear (Epplen, C., et al., (1997). *Electrophoresis* 18: 1577-85; Epplen, J. T., et al., (1994). *Biol Chem Hoppe Seyler* 375: 795-801). In 25 addition, single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), resulting from variations, insertions, or deletions, result in base changes that contribute to the majority of phenotypic diversity.

Certain polymorphisms of a particular sequence in particular regions have been correlated with the development of, or susceptibility, to a disease or other 30 condition. Because the genes responsible for disorders or conditions associated with the immune response have not all been cloned, it is useful to utilize such markers for a variety of diagnostic and prognostic assays. The utility of such markers depends upon how tightly the marker and the disease locus are linked. Accordingly, the

identification of novel DNA polymorphisms that are associated with disease states is desirable and aids in the diagnosis or prognosis of diseases or conditions to which they are linked.

5 ***Summary of the Invention***

This application relates, at least in part, to the identification of polymorphic elements, such as microsatellite repeat (“PMR”) or single nucleotide polymorphisms (“SNP”) sequences in the costimulatory receptor gene locus. These sequences are useful as markers e.g., identifying genetic material from a given 10 individual and/or in identifying individuals at risk for developing a particular disease or condition or at risk for giving birth to an offspring likely to develop a particular disease or condition. In particular, the subject markers are linked to a variety of autoimmune diseases or conditions.

In one aspect, the invention pertains to a method for determining the 15 predisposition of a human subject to develop autoimmune disease, said method comprising detecting a polymorphic microsatellite repeat (PMR) in the human costimulatory receptor gene locus, wherein the PMR sequence is not an hR2 sequence, to thereby determine the predisposition of a human subject to develop autoimmune disease.

20 In one embodiment, the PMR sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID Nos.: 303, 306, 309, 312, 315, 321, 324, 327, 330, 333, 336, 339, 342, 345, 348, 351, 354, 357, 360, 363, 366, and 369.

In another embodiment, the autoimmune disease is selected from the 25 group consisting of: insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM), Addison’s disease, Graves’ disease, autoimmune hypothyroidism, myasthenia gravis, thymoma, lupus, thyroiditis, postpartum thyroiditis, rheumatoid arthritis, Hashimoto’s disease, coeliac disease and leprosy.

In one embodiment, the step of detecting is performed using a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) employing a first and second primer.

30 In one embodiment, the first or second comprises the sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID Nos.: 301, 302, 304, 305, 307, 308, 310, 311, 313, 314, 316, 317, 319, 320, 322, 323, 325, 326, 328, 329, 331, 332, 334, 335, 337,

338, 340, 341, 343, 344, 346, 347, 349, 350, 352, 353, 355, 356, 358, 359, 361, 362, 364, 365, 367, and 368.

In another aspect, the invention pertains to a method for determining the predisposition of a human subject to autoimmune disease, said method comprising 5 detecting an hR1 PMR sequence to thereby determine the predisposition of a human subject to autoimmune disease.

In one embodiment, the autoimmune disease is selected from the group consisting of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM), Addison's disease, Graves' disease, autoimmune hypothyroidism, myasthenia gravis, thymoma, lupus, thyroiditis, 10 postpartum thyroiditis, rheumatoid arthritis, Hashimoto's disease, coeliac disease and leprosy.

In one embodiment, the step of detecting is performed using PCR employing a first and second primer.

In another aspect, the invention pertains to a method for determining 15 the polymorphic variant or subtype of a PMR sequence in the costimulatory receptor locus in a human subject, said method comprising detecting a polymorphic microsatellite repeat (PMR) in the human costimulatory receptor gene locus, wherein the PMR sequence is not an hR2 sequence to thereby determine the polymorphic variant or subtype of a PMR sequence in the costimulatory receptor locus in a human 20 subject.

In one embodiment, the PMR sequence is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID Nos.: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 44, 48, 51, 54, 57, 60, 63, 66, 69, 72, 75, 78, 81, 84, 87, 90, 93, 96, 99, 102, 105, 108, 111, 114, 117, 120, 123, 126, 129, 132, 135, 138, 141, 144, 147, 150, 153, 156, 159, 162, 25 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180, 183, 186, 189, 192, 195, 198, 201, 204, 207, 210, 213, 216, 219, 222, 225, 228, 231, 234, 237, 240, 243, 246, 249, 252, 255, 258, 261, 264, 267, 270, 273, 276, 279, 282, 285, 288, 291, 294, 297, and 300.

In one embodiment, the step of detecting is performed using PCR employing a first and second primer.

30 In another aspect, the invention pertains to a PCR primer capable of amplifying a PMR sequence in the costimulatory receptor locus of a human subject, wherein the primer consists of a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 301, 302, 304, 305, 307, 308, 310, 311, 313, 314, 316,

317, 319, 320, 322, 323, 325, 326, 328, 329, 331, 332, 334, 335, 337, 338, 340, 341,  
343, 344, 346, 347, 349, 350, 352, 353, 355, 356, 358, 359, 361, 362, 364, 365, 367,  
and 368.

In still another aspect, the invention pertains to a method for  
5 determining the predisposition of a human subject to develop autoimmune disease,  
said method comprising detecting single nucleotide polymorphism SNP) in the human  
costimulatory receptor gene, to thereby determine the predisposition of a human  
subject to develop autoimmune disease.

10 ***Brief Description of the Drawings***

Figure 1 is a sequence diagram of the human 2q33 costimulatory receptor region. The position of sequence line is indicated as nt. displayed. The stippled line represents human BAC clone 22700 sequence. Coding sequences of NADH:ubiquinone oxidoreductase, keratin-18 pseudogene, and nucleophosmin  
15 pseudogene, EST-like sequences, retroviral elements, CD28 (4 CDS), CTLA4 (4 CDS) and the ICOS (5 CDS) receptors are displayed as open boxes on the sequence line. Black bars beneath sequence line indicate regions of mouse sequence homology (>35 bp, >70% identity) based on limited sequencing of mouse BAC clone 23114  
syntenic to human BAC clone 22700. White boxes below the sequence line indicate  
20 predicted ORFs by Grail; gray boxes indicate predicted ORFs by DiCTion. Sequences with homologies to Genbank STS and microsatellite repeats are marked as asterisks. Several of the polymorphic microsatellite repeats used in this study are indicated as SARA 43, SARA 1, SARA 31, CTLA4 3' UTR, and SARA 47, referring to the first primer of the primer pair used to amplify them.

25 Figure 2 panels A and B show hybridization analysis of 2q33 sequences. Panel A shows results of genomic microarray expression analysis of BAC clone 22700 sequences. Inserts from the sequenced BAC clone 22700 library were amplified and spotted onto glass slides. RNA probes were generated from either non-induced or PMA-ionomycin induced human CD4+ T-cells. Differential hybridization  
30 in 5/6 experiments yielded clones corresponding to those positions presented. Panel B shows identification of anti-sense ICOS transcripts. RNA blot of activated and non-activated RNA samples from two donor CD4+ T-cells preparation and Jurkat cell line were hybridized against strand-specific (either + or -) radiolabeled T7-transcripts of

ICOS 3'-UTR region (right line drawing). ICOS 3'-UTR (-) probe hybridization reveals ICOS gene transcripts (left blot) while ICOS 3' UTR (+) probe hybridization reveals LTR derived anti-sense-ICOS transcripts (right blot).

Figure 3 shows identification of polymorphic microsatellite repeats 5 within BAC clone 22700. Amplification of repeats amplified by SARA 31, CTLA4 3' UTR, SARA 1, SARA 43, and SARA 47 followed by denaturing PAGE electrophoresis and autoradiography revealed polymorphic PCR products. Two alleles were detected in SARA 31 and CTLA4 3' UTR; 4 alleles were detected in SARA 1, and >5 alleles were detected in both SARA 43 and SARA 47 amplification 10 reactions.

Figure 4 panels A, B, and C, show sequence alignment between mouse and human ICOS genomic DNA. Panel A shows GAP alignment of regions flanking CDS-1 (boxed) revealed two zones of sequence homology (as shown) separated by a ~250 bp mouse-specific repetitive DNA region. Panel B shows dot plot alignment of 15 human and mouse ICOS genomic regions including CDS-2 to CDS-5. Homologies greater than 60% identity over a 20 bp window are displayed. Panel C shows similarity plot of consensus sequence derived from GAP alignment between human and mouse ICOS genomic regions displayed in B. Breaks in similarity index indicates presence of non-conserved repetitive sequences. Aligned consensus coding 20 sequences are indicated in top line while location of the conserved microsatellite repeat amplified by the SARA 47 primer set is denoted by an asterisk.

#### ***Detailed Description of the Invention***

The instant invention provides polymorphic elements, e.g., 25 polymorphic microsatellite repeat (“PMR”) or single nucleotide polymorphism (“SNP”) sequences in the costimulatory receptor gene locus. The invention also provides sequences that can be used to amplify PMR or SNP sequences. The polymorphic elements of the invention are useful as markers e.g., in genetic testing, for example, to identify genetic material from a given individual and/or in identifying 30 individuals at risk for developing a particular disease or condition. In particular, the subject polymorphic elements are useful in identifying individuals that carry or are at risk for developing diseases or conditions associated with signaling via a costimulatory receptor, such as CD28, CTLA4, or ICOS, e.g., autoimmune diseases or

conditions. Tables I and II list the sequences of PMRs of the invention and Table III lists the sequences comprising the SNPs of the invention (the SNP is shown in a bold uppercase letter).

5 *I. Definitions*

As used herein the term “costimulatory receptor gene locus” includes the genetic region comprising the genes encoding the costimulatory receptors CD28, CTLA4, and ICOS. This locus spans approximately 300 kb on chromosome 2q33.

As used herein the term “polymorphic microsatellite repeat (PMR)” 10 includes regions of a chromosome containing runs of short repeated sequences (e.g., ATATAT). These simple microsatellite DNA repeats tend to be interspersed throughout the genome and the number of such repeats is highly variable in the population. For example, individuals may have a different number of copies of the repeat at a particular locus.

15 As used herein the term “polymorphism” with respect to a particular region of a DNA molecule includes naturally occurring variations in nucleotide sequence among individuals that occur in a particular region. Such polymorphisms can occur, e.g., when DNA from one individual has an insertion of an additional nucleotide(s), a deletion of a nucleotide(s), a substitution of a nucleotide(s) when 20 compared to DNA from another individual. Polymorphisms in microsatellite repeats frequently lead to differences in the length of the repeat that can be easily visualized, e.g., by Southern blot analysis of chromosomal DNA fragments using an oligonucleotide probe to visualize the size DNA fragment containing the particular polymorphic element.

25 As used herein, the term “SNP” (single nucleotide polymorphism) includes polymorphisms in a single nucleotide, e.g., that occur when a nucleotide is changed, inserted, or deleted.

As used herein, the term “immune cell” includes cells that are of 30 hematopoietic origin and that play a role in the immune response. Immune cells include lymphocytes, such as B cells and T cells; natural killer cells; myeloid cells, such as monocytes, macrophages, eosinophils, mast cells, basophils, and granulocytes.

As used herein, the term "costimulate" with reference to activated immune cells includes the ability of a costimulatory molecule to provide a second

signal which is not transduced by an activating receptor (a "costimulatory signal") that induces proliferation or effector function. For example, a costimulatory signal can result in cytokine secretion, e.g., in a T cell that has received a T cell-receptor-mediated signal. As used herein the term "costimulatory molecule" includes

5 molecules which are present on antigen presenting cells (e.g., B7-1, B7, B7RP-1 (Yoshinaga et al. 1999. *Nature* 402:827), B7h (Swallow et al. 1999. *Immunity*. 11:423) and/or related molecules (e.g., homologs) that bind to costimulatory receptors (e.g., CD28, CTLA4, ICOS (Hutloff et al. 1999. *Nature* 397:263), B7h ligand (Swallow et al. 1999. *Immunity*. 11:423) and/or related molecules) on T cells.

10 As used herein, the phrase "autoimmune disorder or condition" includes immune responses against self antigens. As used herein, the term "immune response" includes T and/or B cell responses, i.e., cellular and/or humoral immune responses.

As used herein, the term "detect" with respect to polymorphic elements

15 includes various methods of analyzing for a polymorphism at a particular site in the genome. The term "detect" includes both "direct detection," such as sequencing, and "indirect detection," using methods such as amplification or hybridization.

## *II. Isolation of Genetic Material*

20 The subject polymorphic elements are useful as markers, e.g., to identify genetic material as being derived from a particular individual or in making assessments regarding the propensity of an individual to develop a particular disorder or condition, the ability of an individual to respond to a certain course of treatment, or in other diagnostic or prognostic assays described in more detail below.

25 Genetic material suitable for use in such assays can be derived from a variety of sources. For example, nucleic acid molecules (preferably genomic DNA) can be isolated from a cell from a living or deceased individual using standard methods. Cells can be obtained from biological samples, e.g., from tissue samples or from bodily fluid samples that contain cells, such as blood, urine, semen, or saliva.

30 The term "biological sample" is intended to include tissues, cells and biological fluids containing cells which are isolated from a subject, as well as tissues, cells and fluids present within a subject. The subject detection methods of the invention can be used to detect polymorphic elements in DNA in a biological sample in intact cells (e.g.,

using *in situ* hybridization) or in extracted DNA, e.g., using Southern blot hybridization. In one embodiment, immune cells are used to extract genetic material for use in the subject assays.

5     *III. Polymorphic Elements In the Costimulatory Receptor Locus*

Any of the PMRs or SNPs identified in the costimulatory receptor locus identified herein (see Tables I, II, and III of the application) can be utilized as a marker to detect DNA polymorphisms among individuals. Several approaches were taken to identify the subject polymorphic elements. In one approach, overlapping

10 bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC) clones (clones 22700 and 22608) were isolated containing contiguous sequences corresponding to the costimulatory receptors in the order of: CD28, CTLA4, and ICOS. Shotgun sequencing of BAC clones in the region followed by gap closure, sequence alignment and assembly generated 381,403 base pairs of contiguous sequence containing all 3 receptors plus an endogenous

15 HERV-H type endogenous retrovirus located 366 bp 3' of ICOS in reverse orientation.

A number of PMR sequences were identified in this contiguous sequence. In addition, the ICOS gene locus was localized to this region. In one 181 kb BAC clone containing both CTLA4 and ICOS genomic loci, the ICOS receptor was found to be encoded by 5 exons representing leader sequence, extracellular domain,

20 transmembrane domain, cytoplasmic domain1 and cytoplasmic domain 2.

Polymorphic elements identified in the costimulatory receptor locus (as well as exemplary primers that can be used to amplify them) are set forth in Tables I, II, and III.

In one embodiment, a polymorphic element of the invention is 5' of the 25 CD28 region. Polymorphic elements residing within nucleotides 243-41772 or the costimulatory receptor locus are 5' of the CD28 region.

In one embodiment a PMR or SNP of the invention is in the CD28 region (e.g., the 5'UT, in an intron, or in the 3' UT region of the CD28 gene) of the costimulatory receptor locus. Polymorphic elements residing within nucleotides 30 42348 and 73724 are within the CD28 region of the costimulatory receptor locus (see the start and end location of the subject PMR sequences and the location of the SNP sequences in Tables I, II, and III of the specification.) The polymorphic elements

residing within nucleotides 73725 and 203643 are in the intergenic region between CD28 and CTLA4.

5 In one embodiment, the PMR sequence is in the CD28 gene and is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID Nos.: 303, 306, 309, 312, 315, and 318 to thereby determine the predisposition of a human subject to develop autoimmune disease.

10 In one embodiment, the PMR sequence is in the CD28 gene and is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID Nos.: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 44, 48, 51, 54, 57, 60, 63, 66, 69, 72, 75, 78, 81, 84, 87, 90, 93, 96, 99, 102, 105, 108, 111, 114, 117, 120, 123, 126, 129, 132, 135, 138, 141, 144, 147, 150, 153, 156, 159, 162, 165, 168, and 171 to thereby determine the predisposition of a human subject to develop autoimmune disease.

15 In another embodiment, a polymorphic element of the invention is in the CTLA4 region (e.g., the 5' UT region, in an intron, or in the 3'UT region of the CTLA4 gene) of the costimulatory receptor locus. Preferably, where the polymorphic element is a polymorphic element in the CTLA4 region of the costimulatory receptor locus, the polymorphic element is not in the 3' untranslated region of the CTLA4 gene. In another embodiment, a PMR of the invention is not hR2 and a primer that amplifies a polymorphic element in the CTLA4 region of the costimulatory receptor 20 locus does not amplify an hR2 PMR sequence. PMRs and SNPs residing within nucleotides 203644 and 209793 are within the CTLA4 region of the costimulatory receptor locus (see the start and end location or positions of the subject polymorphic sequences in Tables I, II, and III of the specification.) The polymorphic elements residing within nucleotides 209792 and 272635 are in the intergenic region between 25 CTLA4 and ICOS.

In one embodiment, the PMR sequence is in the CTLA4 gene and is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID Nos.: 321, 324, 327, 330, 333, 336, 339, 342, 345, 348, 351, 354, and 357 to thereby determine the predisposition of a human subject to develop autoimmune disease.

30 In one embodiment, the PMR sequence is in the CTLA4 gene and is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID Nos.: 174, 177, 180, 183, 186, 189, 192, 195, 198, 201, 204, 207, 210, 213, 216, 219, 222, 225, 228, 231, and 234 to

thereby determine the predisposition of a human subject to develop autoimmune disease.

In one embodiment, a polymorphic element of the invention is in the ICOS region (e.g., the 5'UT, in an intron, or in the 3' UT region of the ICOS gene) of the costimulatory receptor locus. PMRs or SNPs residing within nucleotides 272636 and 297393 are within the ICOS region of the costimulatory receptor locus (see the start and end location of the subject PMR and SNP sequences in Tables I, II, and III of the specification.)

In one embodiment, a polymorphic element of the invention is 3' of the ICOS region. Polymorphic elements residing within nucleotides 300867-380660 are 3' of the ICOS region.

In one embodiment, the PMR sequence is in the ICOS gene locus and is selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 360:363, 366, and 369.

In one embodiment, the PMR sequence is in the ICOS gene locus and is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID Nos.: 237, 240, 243, 246, 249, 252, 255, 258, 261, 264, 267, 270, 273, 276, 279, 282, 285, 288, 291, 294, 297, and 300.

#### *IV. Polymorphic Elements In The Costimulatory Receptor Locus And Genetic Diseases*

20 Polymorphisms in the CTLA-4 gene have been linked to various autoimmune diseases, such as insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) (Witas et al., Biomedical Letters 58: 163-168, 1998); Addison's disease, Graves' disease and autoimmune hypothyroidism (Kemp et al., Clin. Endocrinol. 49:609-613, 1998); myasthenia gravis and thymoma (Huang et al., J. Neuorimmunol. 88:192-198, 1998);  
25 lupus (Mehrian et al., Arthritis Rheum. 41:596-602, 1998); thyroiditis, particularly postpartum thyroiditis (Waterman et al., Clin. Endocrinol., 49:251-255, 1998); rheumatoid arthritis (Seidl et al., Tissue Antigens 51:62-66, 1998); Hashimoto's disease (Barbesino et al., J. Clin. Endocrinol. and Metab. 83:1580-1584, 1998); coeliac disease (Djilali-Saiah et al., Gut 43:187-189, 1998); and leprosy (Kaur et al., Hum. Genet. 100:43-50, 1997). Of these diseases, IDDM, Grave's disease and hypothyroidism (Kotsa, K., et al., (1997). *Clin Endocrinol (Oxf)* 46: 551-4; Marron, M. P., et al., (1997). *Hum Mol Genet* 6: 1275-82) have been found to be associated 30 with certain alleles of the hR2 region of human CTLA-4. The PMR associated with

the hR2 region of CTLA4 has the sequence:

5 Currently, there is no information available on whether the hR2 region  
confers biologically significant attenuation of CTLA-4 expression or whether this  
polymorphism is merely a marker for an associated gene closely linked to this  
CTLA-4 allele. The novel polymorphic elements described herein provide additional  
markers that may be more closely linked with certain autoimmune disorders or  
10 conditions. As described in the appended Examples, use of the instant polymorphic  
sequences as markers can provide different results, i.e., different distribution of  
polymorphisms, than those obtained using the hR2 marker, indicating that the  
polymorphic elements disclosed herein can be used to further refine genetic alleles  
linked to the costimulatory receptor locus. Exemplary polymorphic elements of the  
15 invention are shown in Tables I, II, and III.

#### *V. Uses of Polymorphic Elements Of The Invention*

The polymorphic elements of the invention are useful as markers in a variety of different assays. The polymorphic elements of the invention can be used, e.g., in diagnostic assays, prognostic assays, and in monitoring clinical trials for the purposes of predicting outcomes of possible or ongoing therapeutic approaches. The results of such assays can, e.g., be used to prescribe a prophylactic course of treatment for an individual, to prescribe a course of therapy after onset of a disease or disorder, or to alter an ongoing therapeutic regimen.

25 Accordingly, one aspect of the present invention relates to diagnostic assays for detecting PMRs or SNPs in a biological sample (e.g., cells, fluid, or tissue) to thereby determine whether an individual is afflicted with a disease or disorder, or is at risk of developing a disorder linked to one or more of the subject polymorphisms. The subject assays can also be used to determine whether an individual is at risk for passing on the propensity to develop a disease or disorder to an offspring. The 30 invention also provides for prognostic (or predictive) assays for determining whether an individual is at risk of developing a autoimmune disorder or condition. For example, polymorphisms in a PMR or SNP sequence can be assayed in a biological

sample. Such assays can be used for prognostic, diagnostic, or predictive purpose to thereby prophylactically or therapeutically treat an individual prior to or after the onset of an autoimmune disorder associated with one or more polymorphisms.

In another embodiment, the methods further involve obtaining a  
5 control biological sample from a control subject, determining one or more polymorphic element in the sample and comparing the polymorphisms present in the control sample with those in a test sample.

The invention also encompasses kits for detecting the polymorphic elements in a biological sample. For example, the kit can comprise a primer capable  
10 of detecting one or more PMR and/or SNP sequences in a biological sample. The kit can further comprise instructions for using the kit to detect PMR and/or SNP sequences in the sample.

Polymorphisms in the costimulatory receptor locus among individuals can be used to identify genetic material as being derived from a particular individual.

15 For example, minute biological samples can be obtained from an individual and an individual's genomic DNA can be amplified using primers which amplify one or more of the disclosed PMR sequences to obtain a unique pattern of bands. A particular band pattern can be compared with a band pattern in a sample known to have come from a certain individual to determine whether the patterns match. Other exemplary methods  
20 for detection are set forth below. Panels of corresponding DNA sequences from individuals can provide unique individual identifications, as each individual will have a unique set of such DNA sequences due to allelic differences.

The subject polymorphic elements can also be used in forensic biology.

Forensic biology is a scientific field employing genetic typing of biological evidence  
25 found at a crime scene as a means for positively identifying, for example, a perpetrator of a crime. For example, to make such an identification, PCR technology can be used to amplify DNA sequences taken from very small biological samples found at a crime scene. The amplified sequence can then be compared to a standard, thereby allowing identification of the origin of the biological sample.

30 The polymorphic elements described herein can further be used to provide polynucleotide reagents, *e.g.*, probes which can be used in, for example, an *in situ* hybridization technique, to identify a specific tissue, *e.g.*, in cases where a forensic pathologist is presented with a tissue of unknown origin.

## VI. Detection of Polymorphisms

Practical applications of techniques for identifying and detecting polymorphisms relate to many fields including forensic medicine, disease diagnosis and human genome mapping.

DNA polymorphisms can occur, e.g., when one nucleotide sequence comprises at least one of 1) a deletion of one or more nucleotides from a polymorphic sequence; 2) an addition of one or more nucleotides to a polymorphic sequence; 3) a substitution of one or more nucleotides of a polymorphic sequence, or 4) a chromosomal rearrangement of a polymorphic sequence as compared with another sequence. As described herein, there are a large number of assay techniques known in the art which can be used for detecting alterations in a polymorphic sequence.

Repeats associated with specific genetic alleles are commonly used as molecular markers in phenotyping human populations. Microsatellite repeats (simple repetitive elements) are defined as motifs of 1-6 bases in length and tandemly reiterated 5-100 times or more. The assay of repeats is amenable to automation, and thus has gained wide use in forensic science and genetic disease linkage determination. These repeats are dispersed throughout the genome and currently are not known to have any definitive biological function, although some reports suggest a role of microsatellites in binding nuclear proteins. Indeed a growing number of genetic diseases are being attributed to the presence of alleles containing unusually large repeats (Epplen, C., *et al.*, (1997). *Electrophoresis* 18: 1577-85).

Analysis of polymorphisms is amenable to highly sensitive PCR approaches using specific primers flanking the repetitive sequence of interest. In one embodiment, detection of the alteration involves the use of a probe/primer in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) (see, e.g., U.S. Patent Nos. 4,683,195 and 4,683,202), such as anchor PCR or RACE PCR, or, alternatively, in a ligation chain reaction (LCR) (see, e.g., Landegran *et al.* (1988) *Science* 241:1077-1080; and Nakazawa *et al.* (1994) *PNAS* 91:360-364), the latter of which can be particularly useful for detecting polymorphisms in the PMR sequence (see Abravaya *et al.* (1995) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 23:675-682).

This method can include the steps of collecting a sample of cells from a patient, isolating nucleic acid (e.g., genomic, DNA) from the cells of the sample,

contacting the nucleic acid sample with one or more primers which specifically amplify a PMR sequence under conditions such that hybridization and amplification of the PMR sequence (if present) occurs, and detecting the presence or absence of an amplification product, or detecting the size of the amplification product and

5 comparing the length to a control sample. It is anticipated that PCR and/or LCR may be desirable to use as a preliminary amplification step in conjunction with any of the techniques used for detecting polymorphisms described herein.

Alternative amplification methods include: self sustained sequence replication (Guatelli, J.C. *et al.*, 1990, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 87:1874-1878),

10 transcriptional amplification system (Kwoh, D.Y. *et al.*, 1989, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86:1173-1177), Q-Beta Replicase (Lizardi, P.M. et all, 1988, Bio/Technology 6:1197), or any other nucleic acid amplification method, followed by the detection of the amplified molecules using techniques well known to those of skill in the art.

15 These detection schemes are especially useful for the detection of nucleic acid molecules if such molecules are present in very low numbers.

In one embodiment, after extraction of genomic DNA, amplification is performed using standard PCR methods, followed by molecular size analysis of the amplified product (Tautz, 1993; Vogel, 1997). Typically DNA amplification products are labeled by the incorporation of radiolabelled nucleotides or phosphate end groups

20 followed by fractionation on sequencing gels alongside standard dideoxy DNA sequencing ladders. By autoradiography, the size of the repeated sequence can be visualized and detected heterogeneity in alleles recorded. More recent innovations include the incorporation of fluorescently labeled nucleotides in PCR reactions followed by automated sequencing. Both methods have been used in the study of a

25 human CTLA-4 repeats (Yanagawa, T., *et al.*, (1995). *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 80: 41-5 Huang, D., *et al.*, (1998). *J Neuroimmunol* 88: 192-8.

In other embodiments, polymorphisms can be identified by hybridizing a sample and control nucleic acids to high density arrays containing hundreds or thousands of oligonucleotides probes (Cronin, M.T. *et al.* (1996) *Human Mutation* 7: 244-255; Kozal, M.J. *et al.* (1996) *Nature Medicine* 2: 753-759). For example, polymorphisms can be identified in two dimensional arrays containing light-generated DNA probes as described in Cronin, M.T. *et al. supra*. Briefly, a first hybridization array of probes can be used to scan through long stretches of DNA in a sample and

control to identify base changes between the sequences by making linear arrays of sequential overlapping probes. This step allows the identification of polymorphisms. This step is followed by a second hybridization array that allows the characterization of specific polymorphisms by using smaller, specialized probe arrays complementary to all polymorphisms detected.

At the present time in this art, the most accurate and informative way to compare DNA segments requires a method which provides the complete nucleotide sequence for each DNA segment. Particular techniques have been developed for determining actual sequences in order to study polymorphism in human genes. See, 5 for example, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 85, 544-548 (1988) and Nature 330, 384- 10 386 (1987); Maxim and Gilbert. 1977. *PNAS* 74:560; Sanger 1977. *PNAS* 74:5463. In addition, any of a variety of automated sequencing procedures can be utilized when 15 performing the diagnostic assays ((1995) *Biotechniques* 19:448), including sequencing by mass spectrometry (see, e.g., PCT International Publication No. WO 94/16101; Cohen *et al.* (1996) *Adv. Chromatogr.* 36:127-162; and Griffin *et al.* (1993) *Appl. Biochem. Biotechnol.* 38:147-159).

In genetic mapping, the most frequently used screening for DNA polymorphisms arising from mutations consist of digesting the DNA strand with restriction endonucleases and analyzing the resulting fragments by means of Southern 20 blots. See Am. J. Hum. Genet. 32, 314-331 (1980) or Sci. Am. 258, 40-48 (1988). Since polymorphisms often occur randomly they may affect the recognition sequence of the endonuclease and preclude the enzymatic cleavage at that cite.

Restriction fragment length polymorphism mappings (RFLPS) are 25 based on changes at a restriction enzyme site. In one embodiment, polymorphisms from a sample cell can be identified by alterations in restriction enzyme cleavage patterns. For example, sample and control DNA is isolated, amplified (optionally), digested with one or more restriction endonucleases, and fragment length sizes are determined by gel electrophoresis and compared. Moreover, the use of sequence specific ribozymes (see, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,498,531) can be used to score 30 for the presence of a specific ribozyme cleavage site.

Another technique for detecting specific polymorphisms in particular DNA segment involves hybridizing DNA segments which are being analyzed (target DNA) with a complimentary, labeled oligonucleotide probe. See Nucl. Acids Res. 9,

879-894 (1981). Since DNA duplexes containing even a single base pair mismatch exhibit high thermal instability, the differential melting temperature can be used to distinguish target DNAs that are perfectly complimentary to the probe from target DNAs that only differ by a single nucleotide. This method has been adapted to detect 5 the presence or absence of a specific restriction site, U.S. Pat. No. 4,683,194. The method involves using an end-labeled oligonucleotide probe spanning a restriction site which is hybridized to a target DNA. The hybridized duplex of DNA is then incubated with the restriction enzyme appropriate for that site. Reformed restriction sites will be cleaved by digestion in the pair of duplexes between the probe and target 10 DNA by using the restriction endonuclease. The specific restriction site is present in the target DNA if shortened probe molecules are detected.

Other methods for detecting polymorphisms in nucleic acid sequences include methods in which protection from cleavage agents is used to detect mismatched bases in RNA/RNA or RNA/DNA heteroduplexes (Myers *et al.* (1985)

15 *Science* 230:1242). In general, the art technique of "mismatch cleavage" starts by providing heteroduplexes of formed by hybridizing (labeled) RNA or DNA containing the polymorphic sequence with potentially polymorphic RNA or DNA obtained from a tissue sample. The double-stranded duplexes are treated with an agent which cleaves single-stranded regions of the duplex such as which will exist due to basepair 20 mismatches between the control and sample strands. For instance, RNA/DNA duplexes can be treated with RNase and DNA/DNA hybrids treated with S1 nuclease to enzymatically digesting the mismatched regions. In other embodiments, either DNA/DNA or RNA/DNA duplexes can be treated with hydroxylamine or osmium tetroxide and with piperidine in order to digest mismatched regions. After digestion 25 of the mismatched regions, the resulting material is then separated by size on denaturing polyacrylamide gels. See, for example, Cotton *et al.* (1988) *Proc. Natl Acad Sci USA* 85:4397; Saleeba *et al.* (1992) *Methods Enzymol.* 217:286-295. In a preferred embodiment, the control DNA or RNA can be labeled for detection.

In still another embodiment, the mismatch cleavage reaction employs 30 one or more proteins that recognize mismatched base pairs in double-stranded DNA (so called "DNA mismatch repair" enzymes) in defined systems for detecting and mapping polymorphisms obtained from samples of cells. For example, the mutY enzyme of *E. coli* cleaves A at G/A mismatches and the thymidine DNA glycosylase

from HeLa cells cleaves T at G/T mismatches (Hsu *et al.* (1994) *Carcinogenesis* 15:1657-1662). According to an exemplary embodiment, a probe based on a polymorphic sequence is hybridized to a DNA molecule from a test cell(s). The duplex is treated with a DNA mismatch repair enzyme, and the cleavage products, if any, can be detected from electrophoresis protocols or the like. See, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,459,039.

In other embodiments, alterations in electrophoretic mobility will be used to identify polymorphisms. For example, single strand conformation polymorphism (SSCP) may be used to detect differences in electrophoretic mobility between mutant and wild type nucleic acids (Orita *et al.* (1989) *Proc Natl. Acad. Sci USA*: 86:2766, see also Cotton (1993) *Mutat Res* 285:125-144; and Hayashi (1992) *Genet Anal Tech Appl* 9:73-79). Single-stranded DNA fragments of sample and control PMR nucleic acids will be denatured and allowed to renature. The secondary structure of single-stranded nucleic acids varies according to sequence, the resulting alteration in electrophoretic mobility enables the detection of even a single base change. The DNA fragments may be labeled or detected with labeled probes. The sensitivity of the assay may be enhanced by using RNA (rather than DNA), in which the secondary structure is more sensitive to a change in sequence. In a preferred embodiment, the subject method utilizes heteroduplex analysis to separate double stranded heteroduplex molecules on the basis of changes in electrophoretic mobility (Keen *et al.* (1991) *Trends Genet* 7:5).

In yet another embodiment, the movement of nucleic acid molecule comprising polymorphic sequences in polyacrylamide gels containing a gradient of denaturant is assayed using denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (DGGE) (Myers *et al.* (1985) *Nature* 313:495). When DGGE is used as the method of analysis, DNA can be modified to insure that it does not completely denature, for example by adding a GC clamp of approximately 40 bp of high-melting GC-rich DNA by PCR. In a further embodiment, a temperature gradient is used in place of a denaturing gradient to identify differences in the mobility of control and sample DNA (Rosenbaum and Reissner (1987) *Biophys Chem* 265:12753).

Examples of other techniques for detecting polymorphisms include, but are not limited to, selective oligonucleotide hybridization, selective amplification, or selective primer extension. For example, oligonucleotide primers may be prepared in

which the polymorphic region is placed centrally and then hybridized to target DNA under conditions which permit hybridization only if a perfect match is found (Saiki *et al.* (1986) *Nature* 324:163); Saiki *et al.* (1989) *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci USA* 86:6230).

Such allele specific oligonucleotides are hybridized to PCR amplified target DNA or a

5 number of different polymorphisms when the oligonucleotides are attached to the hybridizing membrane and hybridized with labeled target DNA.

Alternatively, allele specific amplification technology which depends on selective PCR amplification may be used in conjunction with the instant invention.

10 Oligonucleotides used as primers for specific amplification may carry the polymorphism of interest in the center of the molecule (so that amplification depends on differential hybridization) (Gibbs *et al.* (1989) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 17:2437-2448) or at the extreme 3' end of one primer where, under appropriate conditions, mismatch can prevent, or reduce polymerase extension (Prossner (1993) *Tibtech* 11:238). In addition it may be desirable to introduce a novel restriction site in the region of the

15 polymorphic region to create cleavage-based detection (Gasparini *et al.* (1992) *Mol. Cell Probes* 6:1). It is anticipated that in certain embodiments amplification may also be performed using Taq ligase for amplification (Barany (1991) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA* 88:189). In such cases, ligation will occur only if there is a perfect match at the 3' end of the 5' sequence making it possible to detect the presence of a known

20 polymorphism at a specific site by looking for the presence or absence of amplification.

Another process for studying differences in DNA structure is the primer extension process which consists of hybridizing a labeled oligonucleotide primer to a template RNA or DNA and then using a DNA polymerase and

25 deoxynucleoside triphosphates to extend the primer to the 5' end of the template. Resolution of the labeled primer extension product is then done by fractionating on the basis of size, e.g., by electrophoresis via a denaturing polyacrylamide gel. This process is often used to compare homologous DNA segments and to detect differences due to nucleotide insertion or deletion. Differences due to nucleotide substitution are 30 not detected since size is the sole criterion used to characterize the primer extension product.

Another process exploits the fact that the incorporation of some nucleotide analogs into DNA causes an incremental shift of mobility when the DNA

is subjected to a size fractionation process, such as electrophoresis. Nucleotide analogs can be used to identify changes since they can cause an electrophoretic mobility shift. See, U.S. Pat. No. 4,879,214.

5 The use of certain nucleotide repeat polymorphisms for identifying or comparing DNA segments have been described (e.g., by Weber & May 1989. Am Hum Genet 44:388; Litt & Luthy. 1989 Am Hum Genet 44:397).

10 Many other techniques for identifying and detecting polymorphisms are known to those skilled in the art, including those described in "DNA Markers: Protocols, Applications and Overview," G. Caetano-Anolles and P. Gresshoff ed., (Wiley-VCH, New York) 1997, which is incorporated herein by reference as if fully 15 set forth.

20 Since a polymorphic marker and an index locus occur as a "pair", attaching a primer oligonucleotide according to the present invention to one member of the pair, e.g., the polymorphic marker allows PCR amplification of the segment 15 pair. The amplified DNA segment can then be resolved by electrophoresis and autoradiography. A resulting autoradiograph can then be analyzed for its similarity to another DNA segment by autoradiography. Following the PCR amplification procedure, electrophoretic mobility enhancing DNA analogs may optionally be used to increase the accuracy of the electrophoresis step.

25 In addition, many approaches have also been used to specifically detect SNPs. Such techniques are known in the art and many are described e.g., in DNA Markers: Protocols, Applications, and Overviews. 1997. Caetano-Anolles and Gresshoff, Eds. Wiley-VCH, New York, pp199-211 and the references contained therein). For example, in one embodiment, a solid phase approach to detecting polymorphisms such as SNPs can be used. For example an oligonucleotide ligation assay (OLA) can be used. This assay is based on the ability of DNA ligase to 30 distinguish single nucleotide differences at positions complementary to the termini of co-terminal probing oligonucleotides (see, e.g., Nickerson et al. 1990. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:8923. A modification of this approach, termed coupled amplification and oligonucleotide ligation (CAL) analysis, has been used for multiplexed genetic typing (see, e.g., Eggerding 1995 *PCR Methods Appl.* 4:337); Eggerding et al. 1995 *Hum. Mutat.* 5:153).

In another embodiment, genetic bit analysis (GBA) can be used to detect a SNP of the invention (see, e.g., Nikiforov et al. 1994. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 22:4167; Nikiforov et al. 1994. *PCR Methods Appl.* 3:285; Nikiforov et al. 1995. *Anal Biochem.* 227:201). In another embodiment, microchip electrophoresis can be used for high-speed SNP detection (see e.g., Schmalzing et al. 2000. *Nucleic Acids Research*, 28). In another embodiment, matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass (MALDI TOF) mass spectrometry can be used to detect SNPs (see, e.g., Stoerker et al. *Nature Biotechnology* 18:1213).

In one embodiment of the invention, more than one polymorphism (e.g., more than one PMR, more than one SNP, and/or at least one PMR and at least one SNP) may be detected to enhance the ability of a particular polymorphic profile to be correlated with the presence or absence of a disorder or the propensity to develop a disorder.

The methods described herein may be performed, for example, by utilizing pre-packaged diagnostic kits comprising at least one probe/primer nucleic acid or antibody reagent described herein, which may be conveniently used, e.g., in clinical settings to diagnose patients exhibiting symptoms or family history of a disease or illness involving a polymorphic elements. In addition, a readily available commercial service can be used to analyze samples for the polymorphic elements of the invention.

## *VII. Primers for Amplification of Polymorphic Elements*

Given the discovery of the instant polymorphic elements, primers can readily be designed to amplify the polymorphic sequences by one of ordinary skill in the art. For example, a PMR or SNP sequence of the invention can be identified in GenBank Accession Numbers AF411059 (BAC 22608), AF411058 (BAC 22700) or AF411057 (BAC 22606) or used for homology searching of another database containing human genomic sequences (e.g., using Blast or another program) and the location of the PMR or SNP sequence and/or flanking sequences can be determined and the appropriate primers identified. For example, using the flanking sequences one of ordinary skill in the art could readily identify a primer for use in amplifying a PMR sequence of the invention.

In another embodiment a primer of the invention amplifies a PMR or SNP in the CD28 region (e.g., the 5'UT, in an intron, or in the 3' UT region of the CD28 gene) of the costimulatory receptor locus.

5 In one embodiment, a first or second primer detects a gene in the CD28 locus and comprises the sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID Nos.: 301, 302, 304, 305, 307, 308, 310, 311, 313, 314, 316, and 317.

10 In another embodiment, a primer of the invention amplifies a PMR or SNP in the CTLA4 region (e.g., the 5' UT region, in an intron, or in the 3'UT region of the CTLA4 gene) of the costimulatory receptor locus. Preferably, where the primer amplifies a PMR in the CTLA4 region of the costimulatory receptor locus, the PMR is not in the 3' untranslated region of the CTLA4 gene. In another embodiment, a PMR primer of the invention that amplifies a PMR in the CTLA4 region of the costimulatory receptor locus does not amplify an hR2 PMR sequence.

15 In one embodiment, a first or second primer detects a gene in the CTLA4 locus and comprises or consists of the sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID Nos.: 319, 320, 322, 323, 325, 326, 328, 329, 331, 332, 334, 335, 337, 338, 340, 341, 343, 344, 346, 347, 349, 350, 352, 353, 355, and 356.

20 In another aspect, the invention is directed to a PCR primer capable of amplifying a PMR sequence in the costimulatory receptor locus of a human subject, wherein the primer comprises or consists of a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 301, 302, 304, 305, 307, 308, 310, 311, 313, 314, 316, 317, 319, 320, 322, 323, 325, 326, 328, 329, 331, 332, 334, 335, 337, 338, 340, 341, 343, 344, 346, 347, 349, 350, 352, 353, 355, 356, 358, 359, 361, 362, 364, 365, 367, and 368.

25 In one embodiment, a PMR primer of the invention amplifies a PMR in the ICOS region (e.g., the 5'UT, in an intron, or in the 3' UT region of the ICOS gene) of the costimulatory receptor locus.

30 In one embodiment, a first or second primer detects a gene in the ICOS locus and comprises the sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID Nos.: 358, 359, 361, 362, 364, 365, 367, and 368.

In one embodiment, a primer for amplification of a polymorphic elements is at least about 5-10 base pairs in length. In one embodiment, a primer for amplification of a polymorphic elements is at least about 15-20 base pairs in length. In

one embodiment, a primer for amplification of a polymorphic elements is at least about 20-30 base pairs in length. In one embodiment, a primer for amplification of a polymorphic elements is at least about 30-40 base pairs in length. In one embodiment, a primer for amplification of a polymorphic elements is at least about 40-50 base pairs in length. In one embodiment, a primer for amplification of a polymorphic elements is at least about 50-60 base pairs in length. In one embodiment, a primer for amplification of a polymorphic elements is at least about 60-70 base pairs in length. In one embodiment, a primer for amplification of a polymorphic elements is at least about 70-80 base pairs in length. In one embodiment, a primer for amplification of a polymorphic elements is at least about 80-90 base pairs in length. In one embodiment, a primer for amplification of a polymorphic elements is at least about 90-100 base pairs in length. In one embodiment, a primer for amplification of a polymorphic elements is at least about 100-110 base pairs in length. In one embodiment, a primer for amplification of a polymorphic elements is at least about 110-120 base pairs in length. In one embodiment, a primer for amplification of a polymorphic elements is at least about 120-130 base pairs in length. In one embodiment, a primer for amplification of a polymorphic elements is at least about 130-140 base pairs in length. In one embodiment, a primer for amplification of a polymorphic elements is at least about 140-150 base pairs in length. In one embodiment, a primer for amplification of a polymorphic elements is at least about 150-160 base pairs in length. In one embodiment, a primer for amplification of a polymorphic elements is at least about 160-170 base pairs in length. In one embodiment, a primer for amplification of a polymorphic elements is at least about 170-180 base pairs in length. In one embodiment, a primer for amplification of a polymorphic elements is at least about 180-190 base pairs in length. In one embodiment, a primer for amplification of a polymorphic elements is at least about 190-200 base pairs in length.

In one embodiment, a primer for amplification of a PMR sequence of the invention is located at least about 200 base pairs away from (upstream or downstream of) the PMR sequence to be amplified (i.e., leaving about 200 nucleotides from the end of the primer sequence to the PMR). In another embodiment, a primer for amplification of a PMR sequence of the invention is located at least about 150 base pairs away from (upstream or downstream of) the PMR sequence to be amplified. In another embodiment, a primer for amplification of a PMR sequence of

the invention is located at least about 100 base pairs away from (upstream or downstream of) the PMR sequence to be amplified. In another embodiment, a primer for amplification of a PMR sequence of the invention is located at least about 75 base pairs away from (upstream or downstream of) the PMR sequence to be amplified. In another embodiment, a primer for amplification of a PMR sequence of the invention is located at least about 50 base pairs away from (upstream or downstream of) the PMR sequence to be amplified. In another embodiment, a primer for amplification of a PMR sequence of the invention is located at least about 25 base pairs away from (upstream or downstream of) the PMR sequence to be amplified. In another embodiment, a primer for amplification of a PMR sequence of the invention is located at least about 10 base pairs away from (upstream or downstream of) the PMR sequence to be amplified. In another embodiment, a primer for amplification of a PMR sequence of the invention is located at least about 5 base pairs away from (upstream or downstream of) the PMR sequence to be amplified. In yet another embodiment a primer for amplification of a PMR sequence of the invention is adjacent to the PMR sequence to be amplified.

Preferred primers for amplification of a PMR sequence of the invention include the SARA primer pairs set forth in Table II of the specification.

In one embodiment, a primer for the amplification of a PMR sequence 20 comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: SARA 41, SARA 42, SARA 43, SARA 44, SARA 45, SARA 46, SARA 17, SARA 18, SARA 19, SARA 20, SARA 25, SARA 26, SARA 1, SARA 2, SARA 3, SARA 4, SARA 39, SARA 40, SARA 33, SARA 34, SARA 35, SARA 36, SARA 37, SARA 38, SARA 11, SARA 12, SARA 13, SARA 14, SARA 21, SARA 22, SARA 23, SARA 24, 25 SARA 9, SARA 10, SARA 31, SARA 32, SARA 5, SARA 6, SARA 7, SARA 8, SARA 27, SARA 28, SARA 29, SARA 30, SARA 47, and SARA 48.

In one embodiment, SARA 43 primer is not used to detect a PMR of the invention. In another embodiment, when a SARA 43 primer is used to detect a PMR, it is used in combination with a primer detecting a second, different PMR.

30 In one embodiment, more than one PMR can be detected, e.g., in a multiplex assay. For example, two sets of primer pairs are used to detect two PMRs. Preferably, when more than one PMR is detected, the PMRs are about 50 kb in distance from each other. For instance, in one example, the SARA primer pairs 47

and 48 are used to detect a first PMR and the SARA primer pairs 1 and 2 are used to detect a second PMR. In another embodiment three different sets of primer pairs are used to detect three PMRs. In yet another embodiment, four different sets of primer pairs are used to detect four PMRs. For example, the SARA primer pairs 31 and 30, 1 and 2, 43 and 44, and 47 and 48 are used in combination to detect four PMRs.

### **VIII. Detecting differentially transcribed genes in genomic DNA**

The instant invention also provides methods of detecting differential transcription of genes in genomic DNA samples. According to the methods, genomic

10 DNA is subcloned using methods and vectors known in the art, e.g., BAC vectors.

Genomic DNA is used to make arrays. Methods of making genomic DNA arrays are known in the art and can be found, e.g., in Lashkari et al. 1997. *PNAS* 94:13057; DeRisi et al. 1997. *Science*. 278:680; Ramsay 1998 *Nature Biotechnology* 16: 40; Wodicka et al. 1997. *Nature Biotechnology* 15:1359; Marshall and Hodgson. 1998.

15 *Nature Biotechnology* 16: 27; Shoemaker et al. *Nature*. 2001. 409:922 and US Patent 5,807,222. The prior art methods of generating genomic microarrays have relied on finding open reading frames and amplifying them. However, there can be mistakes in computer generated open reading frames. In the instant invention, rather than selecting open reading frames for amplification, randomly picked vectors are used as templates

20 for amplification, e.g., by PCR, using standard methods such as M13 primers. Thus, the arrays of the instant invention are not based on selecting open reading frames prior to making the arrays. The products of PCR amplification are analyzed for the presence of a single band and are purified using standard methods. PCR products are arrayed onto a solid surface, e.g., slides.

25 Arrays can then be probed using standard methods, for example, total RNA can be prepared from stimulated or unstimulated cells. Probes can be prepared by including a label, e.g., dCTP in a cDNA synthesis reaction.

Hybridization can be performed under standard conditions, e.g., at 42°C for 16h in a buffer containing 50% formamide, 5XSSC, 0.1% SDS and DNA, e.g., salmon sperm DNA or human COT-1 DNA. The arrays can be washed using standard methods, e.g., in 1X SSC, 0.2% SDS for 5 min, and twice in 0.1X SSC, 0.2% SDS for 10 min and then rinsed in water and dried.

Scanning can be carried out using a commercially available system and the data quantitated.

Using the disclosed methods or variations thereof it is possible to determine not only those genes that are differentially transcribed, but the relative 5 position of the genes in the genome. In one embodiment, this information can be used in a transcription profiling method that examines the correlation between expression patterns of transcribed DNA and loci attributed to genetic diseases. Using such a method, when a disease has been shown to be linked to a particular marker, but it is not known exactly what gene is responsible for the disease, differential regulation of 10 genes in the region of the marker can be examined. In another embodiment, RNA isolated from disease and control samples can be used as probes to determine whether altered transcription levels of gene products exist between the disease and control samples. Because the instant genomic arrays contain positional information, in one embodiment, it is possible to experimentally identify genomic regions bordering 15 transcription initiation, intron/exon boundaries and regions downstream of transcriptional response elements located near a gene. In yet another embodiment, the instant methods can be used to uncover novel genes or transcriptional control elements to which genetic associations are mapped.

20 The contents of all references, pending patent applications and published patents, cited throughout this application are hereby expressly incorporated by reference. Each reference disclosed herein is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. Any patent application to which this application claims priority is also incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

Table 1.

























Table II.

SARA PRIMER PAIRS		Start	End	PMR SEQUENCE
SARA 41 GCTGGCTG GATGACTTG ACC (SEQ ID NO: 301)	SARA 42 CCACTGCA CTCCAGCCT GGG (SEQ ID NO:302)	125017	125041	tatatatatacatat atatatatat (SEQ ID NO: 303)
SARA 43 TATTTCCTCC TCTTTCACT GG (SEQ ID NO:304)	SARA 44 TGACCTGAA ATAAACATA GA (SEQ ID NO:305)	125845	125892	gtgtgtgtgtgt gtgtgtgtgtgt gtgtgtgtgtgt gtgtgt(SEQ ID NO:306)
SARA 45 GGGGGGAC AGGCAAAT GACG (SEQ ID NO:307)	SARA 46 TATTCCAGC ATATTTTG CA (SEQ ID NO:308)	143199	143252	gaaggaggaaga gaggcagagaga gagaaaggaga gagatgggaga gagaga (SEQ ID NO:309)
SARA 17 GAGACAGT ACAATGGTG TTG (SEQ ID NO:310)	SARA 18 ATGTAAAAAA CATAAATAT GTATGTG (SEQ ID NO:311)	146984	147075	gtgtgtgtgtac atattgtacaggta ggtattacatatgt atacatattacacg tacagttaatatata tgtgtatgtatgt gtacac (SEQ ID NO:312)
SARA 19 TGATTATAC CTAAGAAAT GG (SEQ ID NO:313)	SARA 20 CCACTACAC TCTAGTCTG GG (SEQ ID NO:314)	150056	150091	ttctctctctttctct ctctctttttttcttc ttt (SEQ ID NO:315)
SARA 25 TTTCTGGGT TTTAGATTT GG (SEQ ID NO:316)	SARA 26 TGATAAAATA TATTAACCC AG (SEQ ID NO:317)	189057	189081	atatatatatata tatatatata (SEQ ID NO:318)
SARA 1 CATGCGGG TTAATACT TAAT (SEQ ID NO:319)	SARA 2 TTCTCTAGA GGGACAGA ACG (SEQ ID NO:320)	217444	217492	tctatctatctatct atctatctatctatc tatctatctatctat ccat (SEQ ID NO:321)

SARA 3 TTTCCTGTG CATAGATT AC (SEQ ID NO:322)	SARA 4 GTTGCACTC CAGCCTGG GCG (SEQ ID NO:323)	219183	219214	gtttttgtttgtt tgtctgttgtttt (SEQ ID NO:324)
SARA 39 CTGGATTTG CAGCAGCC ACT (SEQ ID NO:325)	SARA 40 GTGGCCCC ACAGACCT ATC (SEQ ID NO:326)	229431	229467	gagagaaaagaga agcaaagcagag agagagagagag a (SEQ ID NO:327)
SARA 33 ACAGAGTG AGACCCCTGT CTG (SEQ ID NO:328)	SARA 34 TGTTGGGA CCCAAGCA GCAG (SEQ ID NO:329)	230749	230810	cacacacacaca cacacacacaca cacacatacacac acacacatcccc cacaacaacaca (SEQ ID NO:330)
SARA 35 CAGGTGCTT CAAGGTTAT TC (SEQ ID NO:331)	SARA 36 AATACTTTC CTTCAGCAT TC (SEQ ID NO:332)	231619	231709	aaaaaaaaaaaaga gagagagaaaaac agaaaaaaagaata aaaagccttttat gttttctatcttttt ctctttccctct gtttct (SEQ ID NO:333)
SARA 37 AAGTGTATG AGCCAATTCTG (SEQ ID NO:334)	SARA 38 TTATATCCA TGTATTAGT CA (SEQ ID NO:335)	234817	234857	tctgtctctcttta ctccctctctctcg attctgttccc (SEQ ID NO:336)
SARA 11 GGTCCATG TGGTATGAA GG (SEQ ID NO:337)	SARA 12 AGACACAAA ATTACGCAT GC (SEQ ID NO:338)	243340	243365	tatatgttaagtgt gtatagatatg (SEQ ID NO:339)
SARA 13 CTTTTCAAA TCTCTGCAT GG (SEQ ID NO:340)	SARA 14 ATGCCTGC CTGGAAAG CTGC (SEQ ID NO:341)	245299	245342	acacacacacac acacacgcacac acacacgcacac acacacac (SEQ ID NO:342)
SARA 21 TGTCTCCCT AACACACTA GG (SEQ ID NO:343)	SARA 22 AATAAAACA GAAACAATA CC (SEQ ID NO:344)	249355	249387	tatatatctatatgt agatctatatctgt ctct (SEQ ID NO:345)

SARA 23 TGCATTTCT TCTCACAGT CC (SEQ ID NO:346)	SARA 24 GTGAAAGG GAGCAGAG AAAG (SEQ ID NO:347)	249821	249860	ctttctctcttc ctttactttattttgc tccctct (SEQ ID NO:348)
SARA 9 TTCTATGCC TCTCTTCTT GG (SEQ ID NO:349)	SARA 10 ATCTAATAT GACAGGTG TCC (SEQ ID NO:350)	253000	253044	tctctctgtgtgtt cacatgatctct ctgtgtgtgtgt gt (SEQ ID NO:351)
SARA 31 TGCACCTCCA GCCTGAGC GAC (SEQ ID NO:352)	SARA 32 TTCAACACT TAAGAATGG GG (SEQ ID NO:353)	263177	263211	attttatttttattttta tttttatttttattttt (SEQ ID NO:354)
SARA 5 GGTAAGTG ACAGAGTCA GGT (SEQ ID NO:355)	SARA 6 AAAGGATGA CACTCAATT GG (SEQ ID NO:356)	265833	265858	tatataatatata gtatgtatgt (SEQ ID NO:357)
SARA 7 TAGCGGCA ATGTACAGC TGA (SEQ ID NO:358)	SARA 8 CTTCTCTAC AGTTTATAA CC (SEQ ID NO:359)	266114	266161	tgtgtgtgtgtgt gtgtgtgtgtgt gtgtgtgtatgt gtgtg (SEQ ID NO:360)
SARA 27 TACGAAGTA GTTTAAAAAA TG (SEQ ID NO:361)	SARA 28 CACATAGTC TCTATATAT TG (SEQ ID NO:362)	290719	290745	atatacatacatat ataaaatatatat (SEQ ID NO:363)
SARA 29 ATAAAGCCC CAGATTTT G (SEQ ID NO:364)	SARA 30 CTGGGGAA CAGAGTAAA CCC (SEQ ID NO:365)	290427	290463	aaaaagaaaaaga aaagaaaaagaaaa gagagagaaaaaa g (SEQ ID NO:366)
SARA 47 ggtgttgaagcat aaagatg (SEQ ID NO:367)	SARA 48 TCCCCCTCTC CATTGCCTT TC (SEQ ID NO:368)	295275	295326	gtgtgtgtgtgagt gtgtgtgtgtgt gtgtgcacgtgt gtttgtgtgt (SEQ ID NO:369)

Table 1. The 1990s.

SEQ	ID NO:	404
SEQ	ID NO:	405
SEQ	ID NO:	406
SEQ	ID NO:	407
SEQ	ID NO:	408
SEQ	ID NO:	409
SEQ	ID NO:	410
SEQ	ID NO:	411
SEQ	ID NO:	412
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SEQ	ID NO:	427
SEQ	ID NO:	428
SEQ	ID NO:	429
SEQ	ID NO:	430
SEQ	ID NO:	431
SEQ	ID NO:	432
SEQ	ID NO:	433
SEQ	ID NO:	434
SEQ	ID NO:	435
SEQ	ID NO:	436
SEQ	ID NO:	437
SEQ	ID NO:	438



SNP	256499	cctgttaatctGaggactttgg	SEQ	ID NO:	474
SNP	256570	gccaacatggCgaaaccctgt	SEQ	ID NO:	475
SNP	256654	ggaggctggATcatgagaatc	SEQ	ID NO:	476
SNP	257276	cataccatataacaaacattc	SEQ	ID NO:	477
SNP	257431	ttaaggtagActaggctaag	SEQ	ID NO:	478
SNP	257568	aatttatactGtagatataga	SEQ	ID NO:	479
SNP	258093	taataaaaattttTcatcttata	SEQ	ID NO:	480
SNP	259397	tatcacagattttttttttaaaa	SEQ	ID NO:	481
SNP	259905	ttaaaaaatctGatcagtatct	SEQ	ID NO:	482
SNP	260191	ttaaaaataataaaaaccaa	SEQ	ID NO:	483
SNP	260961	atgtttccaccaattttaca	SEQ	ID NO:	484
SNP	262674	cagagagtctAAgatagaacc	SEQ	ID NO:	485
SNP	263521	ttatatgtttAAtttcttaaaa	SEQ	ID NO:	486
SNP	263777	aatccaaaatttccCagtggaaat	SEQ	ID NO:	487
SNP	263844	tgattttcaggGttcattggc	SEQ	ID NO:	488
SNP	264175	gaaggcaggATTggccttag	SEQ	ID NO:	489
SNP	264654	tatatatatTTgtacatata	SEQ	ID NO:	490
SNP	265508	acaggccccAccatcacacc	SEQ	ID NO:	491
SNP	266067	atcagaaggAGggttacact	SEQ	ID NO:	492
SNP	300867	cccttggaaaATAaggtaatgt	SEQ	ID NO:	493
SNP	301816	ggtcagatAGAtctgtggaaa	SEQ	ID NO:	494
SNP	302415	ggttggggcatTTggaaataagg	SEQ	ID NO:	495
SNP	302474	ataagagatcggggcgcagag	SEQ	ID NO:	496
SNP	302557	agaatgtggcGGgggtttttt	SEQ	ID NO:	497
SNP	302614	aaggggttttggGgtacttggcc	SEQ	ID NO:	498
SNP	302711	aaacatggggGaaataatcaga	SEQ	ID NO:	499
SNP	303540	ttagaaggcaggGtgtttttag	SEQ	ID NO:	500
SNP	304319	caaatataactttataataata	SEQ	ID NO:	501
SNP	304693	ggttggcactgtgtcccttct	SEQ	ID NO:	502
SNP	304871	atgttttgccacccacccac	SEQ	ID NO:	503
SNP	305199	gaatctgaccGaaattgcacca	SEQ	ID NO:	504
SNP	305219	aaaataatggGTggctcctct	SEQ	ID NO:	505
SNP	305280	tctcccatgtttcaccc	SEQ	ID NO:	506
SNP	305357	ctttttttttAtgaaggtcac	SEQ	ID NO:	507
SNP	305715	tattttccgttCacccttgatga	SEQ	ID NO:	508

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SNP	SEQ ID NO:
306765	tggtaatttttggaaatcttt
SNP 306910	aatttcatttaaaaaaccc
SNP 307177	aaatttatttActttacagtcc
SNP 307617	cacacgttcaCggttccaaatg
SNP 307701	tagcaaataattatctact
SNP 308314	actgtggaaatGaaagttttg
SNP 308532	gttaatgtctGtgggtctga
SNP 308852	agaaattcaactgtccaggatt
SNP 309162	tcatctcctctttatctcc
SNP 309195	cacactggggAaggctgcggaa
SNP 309416	cttgcatacCtgagaaggctc
SNP 309522	actctgtctaCatcccttttag
SNP 309753	gtaaaaatctgttttacctaacc
SNP 310253	tcactctaaccGtggggactca
SNP 310401	atatgataaaCttttttctct
SNP 311249	tgtctctactaaaaAtacaaaaat
SNP 314397	aaggcagtctAAccctttcatg
SNP 316490	ctataaattctctagaaggaaag
SNP 317398	cctggatacaggGcagatgtggaa
SNP 318773	aaaggagatgtGtcaataggag
SNP 326432	agacgcattagggtttggaaac
SNP 332250	tttattttatttatttttttttttt
SNP 339563	atgaatgcagtggaaacacgg
SNP 342367	cagctttctgtttTgtttgatttc
SNP 343135	agggacttggAAagtctaggct
SNP 349945	tctgtgtgtcGggctcctttt
SNP 350161	ataatcttccaAttgaatctca
SNP 350578	ccacccccaggGGtttctcactc
SNP 355440	actttattccCttgttaggt
SNP 356996	tttcattcttAccatctgttt
SNP 357054	aaaatatattttatagaaagat
SNP 362429	ttaaaaactgcATAactccaaag
SNP 364707	ttcacaaaactTttttaactca
SNP 366442	aaaataaacatAcaaaggaaaaaa
SNP 379229	ttcacattctttaggttaaag

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SNP	380507	attccggccaaAattttctgtcta
SNP	380660	tcaaaaaatggAAaaaaaccaga

SEQ ID NO: 544  
SEQ ID NO: 545

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Table IV.

**Summary of 2q33 Sequence Information**

Feature Type	Number	Total Length	Ave Length	Std Dev	Proportion of Analyzed Region
Simple Repeats	353	9604	27	27	2.52%
Complex Repeats	368	60536	151	68	15.87%
Grail ORFs	118	18799	159	130	4.93%
DiCTION ORFs	70	17476	250	110	4.58%
Syntenic Mouse >35 bp	70	8497	121	124	-
Costimulatory Receptors (Transcribed Unit)	3	62285	-	-	16.33%
Other Genes/Pseudogenes/EST	17	15382	-	-	4.03%
Sequence Tagged Sites	22	9241	-	-	2.42%

Table V.

Feature Table of the Human Costimulatory Receptor Region of Chromosome 2q33

Receptor	Position Start	Position End	Size	Intron	Size	Gene/EST	Position Start	Position End	Size	Reference
CD28 5'UTR	42348	42569	222	CD28 intron 1	1883	NADH ubiquinone oxidoreductase homolog	7838	8329	491	AF201077
CD28 CDS-1	42370	42621	52	CD28 intron 2	2678	EST	74209	74682	473	AA311148
CD28 CDS-2	62505	62861	357	CD28 intron 2	2678	EST	75932	76379	447	N20227
CD28 CDS-3	65540	65654	123	CD28 intron 3	5010	EST	88605	88873	268	AA463382
CD28 CDS-4	70675	70803	129	CD28 intron 3	5010	EST	93458	93983	525	AA744561
CD28 3'UTR	70804	73724	2921	EST	EST	EST	94424	94744	320	HB9084
CTLA4 5'UTR	20354	203799	156	CTLA4 intron 1	2534	EST	95762	96257	495	AV23774
CTLA4 CDS-1	20380	20398	109	CTLA4 intron 1	2534	Keratin 18 pseudogene	98855	99173	318	LA4301
CTLA4 CDS-2	206443	206790	348	CTLA4 intron 2	444	Nucleophosmin pseudogene	100130	101424	1294	M26523 #NM_002244
CTLA4 CDS-3	207235	207346	112	CTLA4 intron 3	1218	EST homolog	108193	109455	1262	M26697 #NM_006993
CTLA4 CDS-4	208565	208669	105	CTLA4 intron 4	105	EST homolog	230519	232134	1615	R91770 AV274005
CTLA4 3'UTR	208670	209793	1124	EST	EST	EST	241162	242097	335	AW228656, AL037926, AI905493
ICOS 5'UTR	272636	272660	25	ICOS intron 1	18753	EST homolog	253467	255534	67	NT7381, AL801031, AW079841
ICOS CDS-1	272761	272718	58	ICOS intron 1	18753	EST homolog	257288	257506	218	Unigene cluster homolog HS 30542
ICOS CDS-2	291472	291807	336	ICOS intron 2	885	EST	260990	261082	192	AA463382
ICOS CDS-3	292483	292599	107	ICOS intron 3	1032	EST	267282	268005	1723	AA58770, AA584182, T90825
ICOS CDS-4	293632	293116	85	ICOS intron 4	1698	Endogenous retrovirus	287760	303099	5339	AF139170, PIR A44282
ICOS CDS-5	293406	293449	14	ICOS intron 5	1974					79%
ICOS 3'UTR	293420	297393	1974							

## Examples

The following materials and methods were used the Examples :

5

BAC clone selection: BAC clones were selected on the basis of positive hybridization to CTLA4, CD28 or ICOS coding sequences (Genome Systems, St. Louis, MO). BAC clone DNA was prepared using Concert Mega Preps BAC protocol followed by restriction endonuclease digestion of 1 ug per sample. Digested samples were electrophoresed in 7% TBE agarose gels followed by electrotransfer onto hybond membranes. Hybridization was performed against random-primed CTLA4, CD28, or ICOS cDNA probes using 0.4% White Rain Shampoo with Conditioner (Gillette, Boston, MA) at 55°C for 1 hour followed by washing with 1x SSC, 1% SDS and then 0.1x SSC, 1% SDS at 55°C until acceptable background was achieved.

10

BAC clone sequencing: BAC clones were shotgun cloned into pUC18 vectors

followed by high throughput sequencing (Lark Technologies, Houston, TX). Briefly, BAC clones were sheared by spray nebulization followed by agarose fractionation and purification of 2-4 Kb and 1-2 Kb fragments. Fragments were blunt end cloned into

20

pUC18 SmaI site and subsequently used to generate BAC subclone libraries. Contig assembly was initially performed with GAP4 (Bonfield, J. K., et al. 1998. *Nucleic Acids Res* 26: 3404) and subsequent manual editing performed using Sequencher (Gene Codes, Ann Arbor, MI). Contig gap closure was performed by primer walk sequencing directly on BAC clones using ABI PRISM Big Dye terminator cycle

25

sequencing chemistry and ABI PRISM 373a sequencer. Final assembly and sequence comparison was performed by alignment with Genbank sequences AC010138 (formerly H\_NH0175H04), AC009965, AF225899, and AF225900.

Sequence verification: 2q33 sequence assembly was verified by BamHI, EcoRI and

30

HindIII digests of BAC clones 22607, 22608 and 22700 and comparison with

predicted restriction digest banding patterns. Although fragments were generated

from 28,000 Kb to 7 bp were generated, only those ranging from greater than 2 Kb to less than 12 Kb in size were fractionated sufficiently on 0.7% agarose gels for visual

analysis. The only notable discrepancy was found by the presence of a 7.7 kb BamHI restriction fragment in BAC clone 22608 not predicted by sequence data suggesting a base-miscall leading to the elimination of a BamHI site. The sequence results of BAC

5 clone 22700 were further confirmed by restriction mapping the BAC clone using end-labeled oligonucleotide probes as hybridization probes corresponding to predicted EcoRI or SacI fragments. Blots were exposed to phosphoimage plates and processed using Fujix image plate reader and Image Reader software. Twenty-nine blot hybridizations were performed with complete accuracy to predicted DNA fragments within BAC 22700. As an external verification of contig assembly, dotplot analysis

10 (30 bp window, 90% identity) was performed aligning 2q33 sequence with Celera Genomic Axis GA\_X8WHR7H (Release 25, Celera Genomics, Rockville, MD 20850). Resultant alignment demonstrated co-linearity between the two sequences across 300,000 bp suggesting the correct contig ordering of this genomic region.

15 Sequence analysis: GCG Wisconsin package 10.0 (GCG, Madison, WI) was used for Blast and FastA database searching. Contigs generated by sequencing were compared to protein databases using TblastN to identify potential coding sequences. After final assembly into one contig, sequences were parsed and Blast searches were performed against Genbank EST and STS databases. Positive EST hits with 80% greater were

20 further blasted against Genbank to determine whether cDNA, Unigene or protein identity could be determined. Complex repeats and open reading frame prediction was performed by GRAIL (Genomix, Oak Ridge, TN), and DiCTion (Genetics Institute, Cambridge, MA) under default settings. Alignment of ICOS genomic sequences was performed with GAP with a gap length penalty set to zero. The

25 alignment output was displayed positionally using PlotSimilarity with an analysis window of 100 nucleotides. Dotplot of mouse and human ICOS genomic sequences was performed using GeneWorks (Oxford Molecular Group, Campbell, CA) using a window size of 20 nucleotides and 70 % sequence identity cutoff. Cross species genomic sequence alignment was performed using SIM4 (Florea *et al.* 1998) with an

30 F value = 1.3 and word size = 15. Mouse contigs with homologies greater than 35 nt in length were used in further analysis.

Genomic Microarray Expression Analysis: Plasmid preparations of 864 randomly picked colonies from the BAC 22700 subclone library were used as templates for PCR amplification. PCR amplifications were carried out using modified M13 primers in 100 ml reactions containing 10 mM Tris, 1.5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> 50 mM KCl, 200 mM 5 each dNTP, 200 nM each primer, and 1 unit Taq polymerase (Roche Molecular Biochemicals, Mannheim, Germany). PCR products were analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis and scored for the presence of a single band resulting in 620/864 subclones yielding a robust single band. PCR products were purified using Millipore MultiScreen-FB filter plates essentially as described by the manufacturer (Millipore, 10 Bedford, Massachusetts). Dried PCR products were resuspended in 5M sodium thiocyanate and spotted in duplicate onto Type VI slides (Molecular Dynamics, Sunnyvale, CA) using a GenII arrayer (Molecular Dynamics, Sunnyvale, CA). Probes were prepared by including Cy3 or Cy5 labeled dCTP (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Piscataway, NJ) in oligo-(dT) primed first-strand cDNA synthesis reactions from 10 15 mg total RNA essentially as described (Schena *et al.* 1996). Hybridizations were carried out at 42 °C for 16 hrs in buffer containing 50% formamide, 5X SSC, 0.1% SDS and 100 mg/ml human COT-1 DNA (Life Technologies, Rockville, MD). The arrays were washed at room temperature once in 1X SSC, 0.2% SDS for 5 min, and twice in 0.1X SSC, 0.2% SDS for 10 min then rinsed in water and dried with 20 compressed nitrogen. Scanning was carried out using a ScanArray 5000 confocal laser scanner (GSI Lumonics, Waltham, MA) and quantitated using ArrayVision 4.0 (Imaging Research, Inc, St. Catharines, ON, Canada). Data from replicate spots on three arrays were combined by taking the average of the log transformed ratio. Differential upregulation was defined as 1.5 fold induction in at least 5/6 25 measurements and having a total signal intensity above a background threshold (1,000 for Cy3 + Cy5 on BAC37 reference control.)

Microsatellite Polymorphism Analysis: Human donor placental and peripheral blood DNA were used as amplification templates. Single members of oligonucleotide 30 pairs were end-labelled with gamma-<sup>32</sup>P-ATP using T4 polynucleotide kinase (New England Biolabs, Beverly, MA) followed by purification through G25 spin columns. Fifteen ul PCR reactions were performed using Platinum Taq (Life Technologies) according to manufacturer's protocol using 5 pM of each primer and cycled 30 times

with the parameters: 95°C 1 min. 60 °C 1 min., and 72°C 1 min. Amplified microsatellite DNA was fractionated on Novex QuickPoint Sequencing gels (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA). Microsatellite amplification primer pairs used included:

SARA 1: CATGCGGGTT AATACTTAAT (SEQ ID NO:319), SARA2:

5 TTCTCTAGAG GGACAGAACG (SEQ ID NO:320); SARA 31: TGCACCTCCAG CCTGAGCGAC (SEQ ID NO: 352), SARA 32: TTCAACACTT AAGAATGGGG (SEQ ID NO:353); SARA 43: TATTCTCCT CTTCACTGG, TGACCTGAAA TAAACATAGA; Sara 47: GGTGTTGAAG CATAAAGATG (SEQ ID NO: 367), TCCCCTCTCC ATTGCCTTTC (SEQ ID NO:368); CTLA4 3'UTR:

10 TAGCCAGTGA TGCTAAAGGT TG (SEQ ID NO: 548), AACATACGTG

GCTCTATGCA CA (SEQ ID NO:549; position start: 209,177 position end 209,216)

; ICOS 3'UTR retrovirus: GCAAAGAATA AACATTTGAT ATTCAGC (SEQ ID

NO:550), CCCCCCTTG AATGTAATT TCCTTACG (SEQ ID NO:551) and

having start and end positions at 297,760 and 303,099, respectively.

15 **Example 1. Physical Mapping, Genomic Sequencing and Assembly of 2q33**

**Costimulatory Receptor Cluster.**

To determine the degree of overlap and distance between CTLA4,

CD28, and ICOS, 6 independent BAC clones were isolated by hybridization to

20 costimulatory receptor cDNA probes. Of the 6 separate BAC clones, two exhibited

hybridization with CD28, two with CTLA4, one with ICOS, and one with both

CTLA4 and ICOS. Each BAC clone was end-sequenced and PCR primer sets were

designed to examine BAC clone overlap. Overlapping PCR sets were detected

between BAC clones resulting in a hypothetical map of the costimulatory receptor

25 region clustered in the order of CD28, CTLA4, and ICOS. Three fold shotgun

sequencing of clone 22700 library resulted in the generation of 1,151 end reads

collapsing into 70 contigs spanning approximately 170 kb. Two fold sequencing of

clone 22606 and 22608 library generated 960 sequences collapsing into 107 contigs

spanning 130 kb, and 960 sequences collapsing into 111 contigs spanning 107 kb,

30 respectively. Mouse BAC clone 23114 was sequenced two-fold generating 767 end

read sequences collapsing into 143 contigs spanning 131 kb. Big-Dye primer

sequencing was performed directly on BAC clone DNA using primers designed from

the sequences flanking gapped sites to close selected gaps in sequence.

BAC clones were end sequenced and PCR primer sets designed specific to each BAC end. Amplification of each BAC clone with the complete set of PCR primers resulted in amplification patterns corresponding to the genomic organization of the costimulatory receptors. Starting and ending positions based on 5 subsequent sequence data are indicated for each BAC clone (N.D. = Not determined): BAC 22606 (N.D. -66,887), BAC 22607 (N.D.-167,094), BAC 22701 (74,706-278,563), BAC 22699 (84,599-239,485), BAC 22700 (119,296-300,949), BAC 22608 (233,866-381,403).

When necessary, overlaps to publicly available genomic data were 10 used to position contigs, especially PAC clone p61e2 (Accession #AF225900), bridging the 52,408 bp gap between nt. 66,888 to nt. 119,295. Merging BAC clones with existing sequences resulted in one contiguous sequence of 381,403 bp initiating 42,570 bp upstream of CD28, and ending 85,985 bp downstream of ICOS (Figure 1).

15 **Example 2. Genomic organization of 2q33 genes, homologs, STS and ESTs.**

Twenty potential protein coding elements were identified within the 381 kb costimulatory receptor region with sequences exhibiting either identity to or homology with known genes or ESTs (Table IV and Table V): NADH:ubiquinone oxidoreductase homolog, CD28 (NM\_006139), keratin-18 pseudogene, 20 nucleophosmin pseudogene, CTLA4 (NM\_005214), Unigene HS.30542 homolog, ESTs, ICOS (Genseq # V53199), and an element similar to many human endogenous retrovirus type H with associated 5' and 3' LTR (RTLV-H2, M18048; amongst others). Based on a recent mapping study of 2q31-33, the three receptor loci within 25 this region are situated on the chromosome with CD28 being the most centromeric and markers, now known to be near ICOS, being the most telomeric (Deng, Z., et al. 2000. *Am J Hum Genet* 67:737). In addition, 22 STS (sequence tag sites) were identified upon BLAST search of this compiled region of 2q33, of which 4 correlated to endogenous retroviral sequence. The commonly used genetic markers for 2q33, D2S307 (SARA 43), D2S72, D2S105, and 19E07-1 were contained within the 30 sequence presented here. Because HERV-H elements are found in ~1000 copies in the genome, it remains to be determined if these 4 STS are specific for the element described here. Based on human ICOS cDNA sequence data, the organization of the ICOS locus was determined to be comprised of 5 coding sequences spanning 22,758

bp from the initiation codon of exon 1 to the termination codon of exon 5, unlike the 4 exon structure of both the CTLA4 and CD28 genes. ICOS exon 5 encoded the smallest coding sequence, represented by only 4 amino acids [(D)-V-T-L] followed by a stop codon. In other respects, exons 1-4 parallel the genomic organization of 5 CTLA4 and CD28 with exon 1 encoding the leader sequence, exon 2 encoding the extracellular Ig-V like domain, exon 3 encoding the transmembrane domain and exon 4 and 5 encoding the cytoplasmic domain. All three costimulatory receptors shared similar pattern of intron size distribution in which intron 1>intron 3>intron 2. ICOS appeared to be more similar in genomic organization to CD28, with ICOS intron 10 1 spanning 18.7 kb compared to CD28 intron 1 spanning 19.9 kb, versus CTLA4 intron 1 spanning 2.5 kb.

### **Example 3. Computer Assisted Prediction of Open Reading Frames.**

The 381 Kb costimulatory receptor locus was analyzed by the open reading frame prediction programs DiCTion and GRAIL to assess the potential of other sequences in this region to encode gene products (Figure 1, Table IV). DiCTion analysis of the costimulatory receptor region resulted in the prediction of 70 ORFs with a cumulative length of 17476 bp, of which 5 ORFs represented repetitive Alu sequences. Coding sequences representing CD28 exon 2 and CTLA4 exon 2, 20 keratin-18 and nucleophosmin pseudogenes were predicted by DiCTion. DiCTion did not predict sequences encoding ICOS. Of the remaining ORFs, two were localized to intron 1 of CD28, and single ORFs were predicted in intron 3 of both CTLA4 and ICOS receptor loci. Assuming that the predicted intronic ORFs are false positives, these results suggest that up to 56 potential DiCTion ORFs remain in this region of 25 381 kb. GRAIL analysis generated more potential ORFs than DiCTion, with a total of 118 segments and a cumulative length of 18,799 bp (Table IV). GRAIL predicted some open reading frames containing CD28 (CDS-1, CDS-2, CDS-4), CTLA4 (CDS-2), and ICOS (CDS-1, CDS-2, CDS-4), however, neither GRAIL or DiCTion were successful in predicting the complete set of exonic sequences from any receptor and 30 moreover, both programs predicted ORFs in known intronic sequences. For example, in the CD28 intron 1, GRAIL predicted 8 ORFs while DiCTion predicted 1 ORF. Although it has been reported that CD28 may be expressed as alternatively spliced products (Lee *et al.* 1990. *J Immunol* 145: 344-52), it has not been demonstrated that

intronic sequences described here contribute to the final products of known isoform variants. When DiCTION and GRAIL outputs were compared, 13 predicted open reading frames were found in common to both. Of these, three correspond to the known sequences CD28 CDS-2, CTLA4 CDS-2 and EST M26697.

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#### **Example 4. Genomic Microarray Expression Analysis (GMEA).**

To examine whether differentially transcribed genes within this genomic region could be detected, the sequenced BAC 22700 subclone library collection was interrogated by genomic microarray expression analysis. The previously sequenced plasmid library DNA samples were amplified by PCR, the amplified DNA products were spotted onto glass slides, and hybridization was performed with total RNA from either non-stimulated or PMA-ionomycin treated CD4+ T-cells. Of the starting 864 plasmid subclones, 620 amplified products were recovered and analyzed, resulting in 18 clones showing differential hybridization in 5 out of 6 replicate experiments (3 slides each with duplicate spots). Eight clones corresponded to sequences within the CTLA4 locus, 7 clones corresponded only to the ICOS 3' UTR and 3 clones corresponded to both ICOS 3' UTR and endogenous retroviral sequences immediately 3' of ICOS (Figure 2A). It must be noted that hybridization of cDNA against genomic DNA would preferentially occur between target sequences of longer length (exon 2 and 3' UTR of CTLA4 and ICOS); thus the degree of hybridization to microarrayed spots containing only short CDS flanked by non-differentially expressing intronic sequences could be lower. Indeed, the differential hybridization detected to ICOS was to the region corresponding to the longest transcribed unit, the 2 kb 3' UTR. Most importantly, no clones other than CTLA4, ICOS and retrovirus immediately downstream of ICOS were found to be induced suggesting that the stringency of the experimental conditions used in this study was sufficient for detecting transcriptionally induced genes while effectively eliminating non-specific background hybridization generated by genomic and plasmid DNA.

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To determine whether hybridization to ICOS and retroviral sequences reflected transcription from the ICOS promoter or whether this differential signal reflected transcripts from the endogenous retrovirus proximal to the ICOS locus, RNA blots were performed to determine transcript orientation from this region. In

order to rule out cross hybridization to repetitive sequences, blast search was performed using ICOS 3' UTR sequences adjacent to the endogenous retrovirus. No repetitive DNA was detected, and hence, this sequence was subcloned in both orientations into separate T7-promoter bearing vectors to generate strand-specific radiolabeled probes. RNA from two donor CD4+ T-cells and Jurkat T-cell line preparations, cultured either in the presence or the absence of PMA-ionomycin activation, were fractionated, blotted and hybridized to either the ICOS 3' UTR sense or anti-sense probe (Figure 2B). With the ICOS anti-sense probe, a clear hybridization signal was observed for activated samples but not for non-activated samples. Hybridization with ICOS sense probe also revealed two regions of clear hybridization signals in all samples examined; one discrete band at approximately 6.5 kb and one non-discrete band at ~3-4 kb. These results strongly suggest that the retroviral LTR promoters 3' of ICOS are transcriptionally active and are responsive to cell activation. The 6 kb band appeared to be preferentially induced on activated CD4+ T-cells while being constitutively expressed in both Jurkat cells samples. The 3-4 kb band appeared to be expressed in all samples examined regardless of activation state. Because these retroviral transcripts may be derived from either the 5' LTR or the 3' LTR viral promoter, at least two potential sets of transcripts may be detected. With the presence of 8 canonical polyadenylation signals (AATAAA) within the 7.5 kb upstream from the ICOS 3' UTR, it is not possible to correlate promoter activity with observed transcript size at this time.

#### **Example 5. Analysis of Microsatellite Polymorphisms.**

Polymorphisms in the 3' UTR of CTLA4 have been linked to a number of autoimmune genetic diseases. To identify additional markers in this region that may also serve to refine the associations between genetic diseases and the costimulatory receptor region of 2q33, 25 microsatellite repeat sequences in the BAC 22700 clone were analyzed for the presence of repeat unit polymorphisms. Genomic DNA PCR amplification of 13 individuals revealed 4 microsatellites, corresponding to di-, tri- and hexanucleotide repeats, that demonstrated allelic polymorphisms upon analysis by denaturing acrylamide gel electrophoresis (Figure 3). Of the 4 polymorphic microsatellite repeats examined, repeat SARA 31(nt. 263,177-263,211; [ATTTTT]n6) was represented by 2 alleles, repeat SARA 1(nt. 217,444-217,492;

[TCTA]n12) was represented by 4 alleles, while SARA 43 (nt. 125,845-125,892 [GT]n24, homologous to sequences within D2S307) and SARA 47 (nt. 295,275-295,326; [GT]n15) appeared to be highly polymorphic with at least 6 different alleles within 13 individuals examined. Analysis of the 13 individuals for the 5 polymorphisms associated with the known CTLA4 3' UTR (nt. 209,177-209,216; [AT]n40) microsatellite repeat demonstrated 2 alleles. Compilation and comparison of the 4 polymorphic microsatellite alleles found in these individuals revealed no shared allelic combination, indicating that this set of 4 polymorphic markers may be effectively applied to the high resolution discrimination of genetic associations of 10 disease states linked to the costimulatory receptor region. For a positive amplification control, a primer set was used corresponding to nt. 297,362 to 297,388 (forward primer) and 297,934 to 297,907 (reverse primer) corresponding to the 3' UTR of ICOS and to the 3' LTR of the HERV-H. Amplification of the 13 individuals with this set of primers resulted in a single predicted band at ~400 bp indicating the 15 presence of this segment of DNA across the panel examined.

#### **Example 6. Cross species comparison of ICOS.**

The generation of the complete sequence for the human ICOS locus along with the partial sequencing of the mouse ICOS locus allowed the cross species 20 comparison of genomic coding and non-coding sequences in this region (Figure 4A, B, C). Limited gap closure of the mouse ICOS locus by primer walking resulted in the assembly of one contiguous sequence spanning CDS-2 to CDS-5 and flanked by 2265 bp of intron-1 and 1415 bp of 3' untranslated/genomic DNA. Dotplot comparison analysis of the human genomic region was performed with the syntenic 25 genomic region from mouse starting from 2265 bp upstream of mouse CDS-2 to 1414 bp downstream from mouse CDS-5 (Figure 4B). Allowing for gaps, diagonals representing a minimum of 60% sequence identity were clearly observed in this aligned region; most notably, a diagonal was detected extending 3' of CDS-5 for 2.4 Kb. A similarity plot of the gap-corrected sequence alignment of this region resulted 30 in approximately 60% sequence identity over 6.4 kb of aligned sequence. The highest peaks of sequence similarity (~80% identity) were clearly detected for CDS-2, CDS-3, CDS-4 and CDS-5. Intron 2 and intron 3 had lower similarity score (~45%) owing to the presence of gaps formed by the alignment process. Gaps in alignment

represented by valleys (<30% identity) were generally comprised of repetitive sequences presented in only one species. Seven peaks of high sequence identity (>70%) were found in non-coding regions of intron 4 and the 3' UTR region starting from 1 kb upstream to 2.4 kb downstream of CDS-5. The sequence conservation in the ICOS intron-4 was especially striking, as evidenced by the presence of the SARA 47 microsatellite in both mouse and human sequences. The SARA 47 (GT)<sub>n</sub>24 intron 4 microsatellite repeat was located 88 bp 5' of human ICOS exon 5, while a similar (GT)<sub>n</sub>48 intron 4 microsatellite repeat was discovered 66 bp 5' of mouse ICOS exon 5.

Sequences flanking ICOS CDS-1 revealed two zones of high similarity between mouse and human genomic DNA (Figure 4A). The first zone of high sequence identity was a 317 bp region with 72% sequence identity to mouse sequences located 276 bp upstream from initiation methionine at nt 272,661. The second zone was a 269 bp region with 75% sequence identity immediately flanking and including CDS-1, starting from 134 bp upstream of the initiation methionine to 75 bp downstream from the start of intron 1. The intervening gap (human = 143 bp, mouse = 448 bp) between zone 1 and zone 2 was due to a G-deficient tract of DNA unique to mouse sequence and populated with numerous low complexity TCCA, TACA and TTCA repeats. Assuming that transcriptional control regions are conserved between mouse and humans, it is likely that sequences in either zone 1 or zone 2 are responsible for transcriptional control of ICOS expression. The full-length human ICOS cDNA (Genseq # V53199) reveals 25 bp of 5' UTR prior to initiation codon, however, whether this cDNA clone represents the actual transcription start site remains to be determined. Neither mouse or human ICOS zone 2 contains the conventional TATA promoter motif, suggesting that transcriptional start site is likely to be in zone 1 which contains multiple TATA sites. Analysis for conserved transcription factor binding sites located in both zone 1 and zone 2 by the publicly available Transfac database search revealed no T-cell specific control elements shared between mouse and human sequences. A single potential NFAT-1 site was found in mouse zone 1 along with numerous non-T cell specific sites (e.g. AP-1, AP-2, Pu.1, GATA-1, c-Jun, Gal4 and others).

The extent of sequence conservation within the intergenic region encompassing CTLA4 and ICOS receptors was examined by a comparative genomic

survey of a 2x sequenced syntenic mouse BAC clone comprising 143 non-contiguous sequences aligned to the repeat-masked (DUST) human 381 kb sequence using SIM4. Of regions greater than 34 bp in length, 71 alignments were found with identity scores averaging 81%. When human sequences between nt 100,000 and 301,000 were 5 examined, repetitive sequences comprised 36,621 bp, leaving a total of 164,379 bp of potential structural or transcribed DNA. Within this region, SIM4 mouse homologies totaled 8,531 bp theoretically corresponding to roughly 5% of the CTLA4/ICOS region. Given the limited degree of mouse BAC clone sequence coverage, only 131 kb of data was generated with the potential for an additional missing 28 kb in 10 "unfilled" gaps, leaving the sequence determination of the syntenic mouse region be approximately 80% complete. Based on the 5% homology estimated between mouse genomic DNA syntenic and shared with human BAC clone 22700, it is not likely that extensive sequence similarities span the intergenic region between CTLA4 and ICOS, but rather, similarities are comprised of smaller stretches of homologous DNA within 15 this region. It remains to be determined whether these stretches of homologous genomic DNA are involved with transcriptional control or whether they encode other peptide domains common to both species.

20 EQUIVALENTS

Those skilled in the art will recognize, or be able to ascertain using no more than routine experimentation, many equivalents to the specific embodiments of the invention described herein. Such equivalents are intended to be encompassed by the following claims.